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SPECIAL SENATE INVESTIGATION ON CHARGES
AND COUNTERCHARGES INVOLVING: SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ROBERT T. STEVENS, JOHN G. ADAMS, H. STRUVE HENSEL AND SENATOR JOE McCARTHY, ROY M. COHN, AND FRANCIS P. CARR

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
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HENSEL AND SENATOR JOE MCCARTHY, ROY M. COHN,
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TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1954

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

AFTER RECESS

(The hearing was resumed at 2:10 p. m., pursuant to recess.)

Present: Senator Karl E. Mundt, Republican, South Dakota, chairman; Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, Republican, Illinois; Senator Charles E. Potter, Republican, Michigan; Senator Henry C. Dworshak, Republican, Idaho; Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat, Arkansas; Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat, Washington; and Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat, Missouri.

Also present: Ray H. Jenkins, chief counsel to the subcommittee; Thomas R. Prewitt, assistant counsel; and Ruth Y. Watt, chief clerk.

Principal participants: Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, a United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin; Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel to the subcommittee; Francis P. Carr, executive director of the subcommittee; Hon. Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army; John G. Adams, counselor to the Army; H. Struve Hensel, Assistant Secretary of Defense; Joseph N. Welch, special counsel for the Army; James D. St. Clair, special counsel for the Army; and Frederick P. Bryan, counsel to H. Struve Hensel, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Senator MUNDT. The committee will please come to order.

Once again may I remind our guests that we will appreciate it if they will comply with the rules of the committee to abstain from any manifestations of approval or disapproval at any time during the course of the hearing. You are here as guests of the committee. We are happy to have you here, but the officers have strict instructions to enforce that rule.

The committee will come to order. I believe we had just concluded a 10-minute round, so the Chair would conclude that we start with counsel, if he has any questions at this time.

Mr. JENKINS. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. The Chair has no questions at this time. Senator McClellan, I think, is en route. Here he comes.

Senator McCLELLAN. I pass.

Senator MUNDT. Senators to my right, all pass?

Senators to my left, all pass?

Mr. Welch?

Mr. WELCH. I pass.

Senator MUNDT. Senator McCarthy, you, or Mr. Cohn?

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Cohn.

**TESTIMONY OF HON. ROBERT T. STEVENS, SECRETARY OF THE
ARMY—Resumed**

Mr. COHN. Mr. Secretary, I believe that the last thing we were talking about was the security situation at Fort Monmouth and what this committee did and whether or not there was interference with what we tried to do. I would like to address myself to that, if I may.

Are we both agreed now, sir, that a substantial number of members of the Julius Rosenberg spy ring had worked in 1940 at Fort Monmouth?

Secretary STEVENS. I don't feel competent to testify on that.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Stevens, I would suggest, if it is agreeable to the Chair, if you would want to talk to any of your aides, Mr. Adams or anyone who might have that information at any point, I would certainly welcome that so we could get on with the examination.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, the question of whether or not there were Communists or subversives at Fort Monmouth in 1940 is wholly immaterial, and the question should not be asked the Secretary. It is my advice to the committee that the Secretary should not be required to answer that question.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Jenkins, I am just trying to tie this in with the current situation when Mr. Stevens became Secretary, and I can't very well do that unless I can get in at least a minimum of background.

Mr. JENKINS. We held before recess, Mr. Cohn, that you were entitled to ask the Secretary whether or not at the time he assumed the responsibilities of his office there were Communists at Fort Monmouth or there were people at Fort Monmouth with whom you can show a connection with the Rosenbergs who were there in 1940.

Mr. COHN. Very well, sir.

Senator MUNDT. Counsel is right. The point of order is upheld, and Mr. Cohn will try to ask his questions in keeping with that interpretation of the rules.

Mr. COHN. Very well, sir.

Mr. Stevens, when you became Secretary of the Army were there still employed at the sensitive radar center at Fort Monmouth a person or persons who had been connected with Julius Rosenberg, the atom spy?

Secretary STEVENS. Mr. Cohn, I just don't know.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Secretary, you sat in on sessions of our committee when you heard testimony to that effect produced; have you not?

Secretary STEVENS. I have heard things about this but I don't know of my own certain knowledge about it, Mr. Cohn. I do know that we have suspended since I have been there 35 people who we believe needed investigations as security risks.

Mr. COHN. Our executive sessions commenced on August 31. How many of those 35 were suspended before that time?

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Have you a point of order?

Mr. WELCH. The date Mr. Cohn mentioned?

Mr. COHN. August 31.

Senator MUNDT. August 31.

Mr. WELCH. What began then?

Senator MUNDT. The executive hearings of the subcommittee. Is that right?

Secretary STEVENS. On what?

Mr. COHN. On Communist infiltration in the Army Signal Corps.

Mr. WELCH. Oh. That is another matter. I am talking about Fort Monmouth.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Welch, I wasn't asking you a question, sir. I was asking Mr. Stevens.

Mr. WELCH. A point of order then. This is not a Fort Monmouth investigation, which I think is the point to which we are limiting this inquiry.

Senator McCARTHY. I didn't understand that. Did Mr. Welch say he thought we were limiting the inquiry to Fort Monmouth?

Mr. WELCH. I thought this portion of the inquiry was limited to Mr. Stevens' knowledge about subversives or poor security risks at Fort Monmouth. Now the August date indicates some inquiry other than Fort Monmouth.

Senator McCARTHY. I don't understand counsel. Is he objecting because Mr. Cohn is asking questions about the Army Signal Corps rather than the Fort Monmouth part of the Signal Corps?

Mr. WELCH. Yes, precisely. This witness was asked about security risks at Fort Monmouth. Then suddenly we switched the film and bring in some inquiry not connected with Fort Monmouth. I don't think that is fair to the witness.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Cohn.

Mr. COHN. Thank you, sir.

Possibly we can make everybody happy on this point. I used Fort Monmouth as an abbreviation for the Army Signal Corps. Fort Monmouth is the Army Signal Corps. If Mr. Welch prefers that I spell out and indicate Army Signal Corps, I will do that.

Mr. WELCH. And the location, sir.

Senator MUNDT. And I think the question should be pointed and sharp and precise, and I believe that Mr. Welch's point of order is well taken that the witness has a right to know exactly to what you are referring in your question.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, if the witness doesn't know, it isn't Mr. Cohn's fault. The witness has gotten all of the executive session hearings. They were called to his attention the other day. I asked the Chair to put in the first executive session testimony on August 31. If he hasn't gotten the information with a whole bevy of aides around him, it isn't Mr. Cohn's fault.

Mr. JENKINS. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that the charges of the McCarthy committee refer to Fort Monmouth, and the allegation is made that the Secretary of the Army and Mr. Adams attempted to stop the investigation of Fort Monmouth. It is my advice to the committee that the question should be directed to Fort Monmouth alone.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Chairman, I might——

Senator McCARTHY. May I?

Senator MUNDT. Do you have a point of order, Mr. Cohn?

Senator McCARTHY. I have a question, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. Senator McCarthy.

Senator McCARTHY. The investigation that was tried to be stopped involved the Army Signal Corps installations. The home and heart of those installations are at Fort Monmouth, Mr. Chairman. In Washington you will find the administration offices. In New York you will find telecommunications lab doing work for Fort Monmouth. It is completely impossible for us to restrict the—if I may have the attention of counsel, too—it is completely impossible for us to restrict the questioning to one portion of the Signal Corps which happens to be the heart of the operations. We must go into the question of Communists in all other branches of Fort Monmouth, if you may call it that, or call it the Signal Corps, if you like.

Senator MUNDT. The counsel desires to consult his notes here as to just what was contained in the charges.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, of this I am convinced; otherwise I again state that the charge specifically was that Mr. Adams and Mr. Stevens sought to bring about a cessation of the investigation of the McCarthy committee of subversives and the infiltration of bad security risks at Fort Monmouth.

The Secretary necessarily came here prepared to defend that charge, and that charge only. If the scope, if the range of the inquiry is broadened, then that necessarily would result—are these the specifications? I want the specifications.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Jenkins, may I respectfully, sir, call your attention to specification No. 6?

Mr. JENKINS. Will you read it, sir?

Mr. COHN. 16. I am sorry. [Reading:]

On or about September 7, 1953, and directly following the first executive session of subcommittee hearings on instances of Communist infiltration in the Army after the exposure of a fifth-amendment Communist employed as an Army civilian, Chairman McCarthy publicly announced his determination to pursue these investigations to the point of calling those connected with the personnel and loyalty procedures of the Army responsible for the clearing of Communists. Secretary Robert T. Stevens then communicated with the chairman and commenced a series of efforts to interfere with the investigation, to stop hearings, and to prevent various of his appointees from being called by the subcommittee.

I must submit, Mr. Jenkins, I see no reference or limitation to Fort Monmouth.

Mr. JENKINS. May I ask, Mr. Cohn, to what specification—

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Jenkins has the floor.

Mr. JENKINS. What number do you refer to in the specifications?

Mr. COHN. I have just read 16, and the final thing I will read is specification 19.

Senator MUNDT. Are you reading from your specifications or the Army's? The counsel has the Army's before him.

Mr. COHN. I am reading from ours, Senator. Specification 19:

After mid-September, when the chairman directed open hearings—

And I ask your attention to this phrase, if I may—

on Communist infiltration in the Army, Mr. Stevens named John G. Adams to the post of Army Counsel for the principal purpose of "handling the committee" in persuading it to cease its investigation of Communist infiltration in the Army.

Twenty-one and twenty-three are just the same way, sir, "Communist infiltration in the Army." There is no limitation on Fort Monmouth, the physical base or even the Army Signal Corps as such. It is Communist infiltration in the Army.

Mr. JENKINS. May I have one moment, Mr. Cohn, to confer with the chairman?

Mr. COHN. Of course, Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Cohn?

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. JENKINS. You have just demonstrated the fact publicly that even I can make a mistake. Apparently, I am in error. Your charges are broad enough to cover this inquiry. I withdraw my objection.

Senator MUNDT. The Chair would like to add that in the opening session he read a statement of the charges and countercharges which was prepared jointly by Senator McClellan, Mr. Jenkins, and the Chair, and in that it says:

These countercharges were formalized in a statement signed and filed with the subcommittee under date of April 10, 1954, in which they generally allege that Mr. Stevens, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Hensel attempted to discredit what is generally referred to as the McCarthy Investigating Committee and to force a discontinuance of further attempts by that committee to expose Communist infiltration in the Army, and in which it is further charged that Mr. Stevens and Mr. Adams made constant threats to trade off preferential treatment for Private Schine as an inducement to the subcommittee to halt its exposition of the mishandling of Communist infiltration in the military.

Since that was read at that time, and the committee proceedings have been going on for 9 days, within the purview of that scope of charges and countercharges, the Chair must hold the questions are in order.

Senator McCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Senator McClellan.

Senator McCLELLAN. I just wish to make this observation. I fully agree that the charges are broad enough to cover my investigation that the subcommittee might have been conducting with respect to Communists in the Army. But, Mr. Chairman, many of these questions are not relevant to the charge, and the charge is that he undertook to stop those investigations.

Now, let's us try to find out what he did, if anything, to stop or bring about a stop, or a cessation of the investigations anywhere in the Army, that had for their purpose discovering and ferreting out Communists.

Mr. COHN. I hope to do that, sir, if I may.

Senator McCLELLAN. I would like for us to get started at it.

Senator MCCARTHY. May I say if we would have less number of speeches by the Senators when Mr. Cohn is speaking, we would get to that.

Senator McCLELLAN. May I say to the Senator that I have listened to a lot of his speeches around here.

Senator MCCARTHY. While I still have the floor, may I say that one of the things that I admire about our counsel, counsel selected by the committee, is that he is a man who is apparently willing at all times to examine the record, listen to the arguments, and has no

pride of a previous decision, which I think is a mark of a big man. I think we are lucky that we have a counsel as competent as we have.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Cohn, I believe, has the floor and was asking questions. His questions have been ruled in order, provided they go to the relevancy of the issues at stake.

Mr. Cohn.

Mr. COHN. Now, Mr. Stevens, for 6 months following the time you became Secretary of the Army, was one of the key officials at the radar laboratories in Fort Monmouth a man who had been an associate of Julius Rosenberg and a man who had taken from those laboratories to his home some 43 secret and classified documents?

Secretary STEVENS. Mr. Cohn, I told you that I know in general about the 35 cases. I do not have the detail of them.

I think that Mr. Jenkins ruled this morning that we would not go into the individual 35 cases. If we are going to, then within the limit of Presidential directives I will have to get somebody that knows the detail of those cases to discuss them. I do not know the detail of the cases.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Secretary, if I might say, I am asking you, sir, about a case of which I will try to show you have direct, personal knowledge, and a case in connection with which, sir, we will try to show there was interference with the subcommittee's investigation.

Mr. JENKINS. May I clarify my statement, Mr. Secretary, for your benefit?

You are entirely right with respect to my ruling. But prior to the recess for the lunch hour, Mr. Cohn asked you whether or not there were any Communists in the Signal Corps. I recall your statement was that there were none. In view of that question and that answer, I then ruled that Mr. Cohn, while he is not permitted to go into each individual case and show the merits of that case, that he is entitled to show that there—if he is able to do so—that there was in fact a Communist or were in fact Communists at this radar installation or in the Signal Corps.

That, as I remember, was——

Secretary STEVENS. Mr. Jenkins, I thought Senator McCarthy was talking about Fort Monmouth. I was definitely under that impression. I directed my answer to his questions on that basis. Then the first thing I find out is that he commences talking about the Federal Telecommunications Laboratory which is a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., located in Nutley, 50 miles away, in which, so far as I know, there are no employees of the Army.

That is the first that I knew that he was talking about anything except Fort Monmouth.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Secretary, in view of what I remember about the questions, I think you were entirely justified in your conclusion that the Senator was directing his inquiry with reference to Fort Monmouth, and I suggest, Mr. Cohn and Senator McCarthy, that you direct the Secretary's attention to the particular area in which you claim there were Communists in all fairness.

Senator MUNDT. I think we realize that Communist infiltration in the Army is included in the charges and countercharges.

Mr. Cohn and Senator McCarthy in fairness to the Secretary should make very clear when they ask questions whether they are dealing

with a certain section of the Army, or Fort Monmouth or Telecommunications, wherever it happens to be.

Secretary STEVENS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve, I hope, the right to make one more statement because in the course of his remarks Senator McCarthy accused me of having made "a false" statement. I did not make any false statement. He changed the scene on me without anybody knowing it.

Mr. COHN. The questions which I am putting to the Secretary now concern an important official in the radar laboratories, physically at Fort Monmouth. So there can be no possible misunderstanding about that.

Mr. Secretary, at the time you became Secretary of the Army and for some 6 months thereafter was a section head in the Evans Signal Laboratory—could you tell me what the Evans Signal Laboratory was? You know that.

Secretary STEVENS. It is a research and development lab.

Mr. COHN. Of radar?

Secretary STEVENS. That is one of the things; yes.

Mr. COHN. At Fort Monmouth?

Secretary STEVENS. That is right.

Mr. COHN. Dealing with highly sensitive work?

Secretary STEVENS. That is correct.

Mr. COHN. When you became Secretary of the Army, was a man by the name of Aaron Coleman a section head in this secret radar laboratory at Fort Monmouth?

Secretary STEVENS. I know that Coleman had been employed there. I don't know whether I am allowed to say this under the security regulations or not. I will have to ask.

(The Secretary conferred with his aides.)

Secretary STEVEN. Yes, apparently it has been publicly announced that he was suspended.

Mr. COHN. So there is no doubt about that, Mr. Secretary, I read from the—

Secretary STEVENS. He was suspended, I believe, the latter part of September.

Mr. COHN. September 28 is the date, I believe, sir.

Secretary STEVENS. I don't remember the exact date.

Mr. COHN. If I might read so there is no doubt about this, from the public record of the job description of Mr. Coleman and ask you if this is not correct, sir:

Mr. Coleman at Fort Monmouth is responsible for planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and programing the work of a large organizational segment engaged in the research, development, design, and construction of large-scale antiaircraft systems for employment by the Army all over the world. The urgent need for the centralized direction of large numbers of various antiaircraft weapons, guided missiles, rockets, guns, countermeasures for defense against atomic bombing attacks has been repeatedly emphasized by Army field forces. This organizational section is also engaged in the design and development of new computers, displace, tracers, and similar equipment, required for completely integrated systems. The dollar value of the total internal and external effort on these systems is at approximately \$32 million for fiscal years 1946 to 1953 inclusive. Approximately \$10 million is to be expended during fiscal year 1952, for the design and development of new equipment.

That is the job description of this man, Aaron Coleman, who you tell us was the section chief at this secret radar laboratory at Fort Monmouth when you became Secretary. I will now ask you, sir, if

Mr. Coleman did not continue as section chief handling some of the most secret material in this Nation until September 28, 1953?

Secretary STEVENS. I can't answer that. I will check it up and find out for you.

Mr. COHN. If you want to ask some of your associates?

Secretary STEVENS. I will check it up and find out. I don't have that personal knowledge.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Stevens——

Senator MUNDT. He is trying to find out if he can get some counsel on that question.

Secretary STEVENS. The answer is that he was on a restricted non-classified job for nearly a year. His clearance had been revoked in January or February of 1953.

Mr. COHN. By whom had that been revoked?

Secretary STEVENS. By whom it had been revoked? By the proper authority. I will find out exactly who if you like.

Mr. COHN. Could you tell us whether or not that had been revoked by General Lawton after General Reichelderfer had refused to revoke it?

Secretary STEVENS. Probably by General Lawton.

Mr. COHN. Was that after General Reichelderfer had refused to revoke it?

Secretary STEVENS. I don't know.

Mr. COHN. Was Mr. Coleman, this man concerning whom I am interrogating you, employed at Fort Monmouth until September 1953?

Secretary STEVENS. On a restricted, nonclassified job; yes.

Mr. COHN. Until what date in September 1953?

Secretary STEVENS. Late September. I don't remember the date.

Mr. COHN. Was there any restriction on his access to and communication with people he had worked with in the Evans Signal Laboratory?

Secretary STEVENS. People?

Mr. COHN. Yes.

Secretary STEVENS. I suppose he could talk with people, sure.

Mr. COHN. He was there on the premises, was he not, sir?

Secretary STEVENS. That is right.

Mr. COHN. He was still an employee of the Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth?

Secretary STEVENS. That is correct.

Mr. COHN. And that is until September 28, 1953?

Secretary STEVENS. Late September.

Mr. COHN. Now, sir, was Mr. Coleman—is it a matter of public record that Mr. Coleman had attended Young Communist League meetings with Julius Rosenberg?

Secretary STEVENS. I just don't know. I may have heard some testimony on that in one of your hearings, but I can't recall all of that, Mr. Cohn.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Stevens, wouldn't that be an awfully important thing to recall if a man who still had been working at Monmouth until September 28 and had occupied for some time a very sensitive position there——

Secretary STEVENS. I do not recall it.

Mr. COHN. You don't recall that?

Secretary STEVENS. I do not recall it. It may have been so. It may not have been so. I just don't know.

Mr. COHN. Can you recall this, sir? Can you recall whether or not Aaron Coleman had been continuously at Fort Monmouth in spite of proof that he had taken 43 classified, including some secret, documents from their proper place in the laboratory, and that on a raid of his home by security officials those documents had been found in a bureau drawer?

Secretary STEVENS. Mr. Cohn, as I told you, I cannot testify on every 1 of these 35 cases in detail. I am under Presidential restrictions in connection with it, for one thing. And on the other, if you want to go into the 35 cases, then I will ask counsel to give me the right to put somebody on this stand who can testify as to the details.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Secretary, may I say this to you, sir: You were asked whether or not specifically there were any Communists at Fort Monmouth. As I recall your answer was in the negative.

The only reason the committee is permitting this line of interrogation at this time is to give Mr. Cohn an opportunity to prove in fact that there was a Communist or there were Communists at Fort Monmouth during your regime as Secretary of the Army.

I want to state to Mr. Cohn at this time that the committee has no disposition in my opinion to hear in detail the facts with reference to all of the alleged Communists if there were more than Mr. Coleman there, and I do suggest to counsel that he not go into too much detail; that he establish and go to the point now, if possible, of whether or not Coleman was a Communist and then I trust we will pass on to another line of inquiry.

Senator McCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Senator McClellan?

Senator McCLELLAN. If we want to establish whether there were Communists there, should we not undertake to establish it under oath? I don't know whether Coleman is a Communist. No one has sworn that he is. He may be. But the test: Does this witness know he is a Communist? If he doesn't, that ends it, unless you bring some proof here that he is a Communist.

Mr. JENKINS. Senator McClellan, in my opinion, sir, very respectfully, sir, your objection goes to the weight of the testimony of the Secretary of the Army rather than the admissibility of his testimony. He may know and he may not know, but counsel has a right to elicit information from him to determine whether he does.

Senator McCLELLAN. He can ask him if he knows, and if he says he does, then he can inquire about it. If he does not know, then who is there here who has said that he is a Communist?

Mr. JENKINS. It is my understanding that he is leading up to that at this time.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Senator McCarthy will be heard on a point of order.

Senator McCARTHY. I am not sure whether you call this a point of order. I want to correct a misstatement made by the very competent Senator from Arkansas, and I know he did not make it personally, he made it only because he was not at the hearings and did not hear the testimony, he made the statement that there was no sworn testi-

mony that Mr. Coleman was a Communist. The Senator is in error on that.

Senator McCLELLAN. I said no testimony before this committee, and until there is sworn testimony that he is a Communist, then I don't see how we, if we are going to adhere to the American standards of justice, can call him a Communist.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, may I say that—may I say to Senator McClellan that there is sworn testimony before this committee in open session—this is the investigating committee, the Permanent Investigating Committee—on December 8, in open session, that Mr. Coleman was a member of the Young Communist League, which is a branch of the Communist Party. If Senator McClellan had been there, he would know that. I am not accusing him of anything wrong for not being there. I am just correcting him because he has said that there was no evidence before this committee that this man was a member of the Communist Party. There is sworn testimony that he was a member of the Young Communist League, which is a branch of the Communist Party. That information was transmitted to Mr. Adams' office.

Senator McCLELLAN. May I inquire of the distinguished Senator if the witness did not appear in person before your committee and under oath deny the charges? Isn't that true?

Senator McCARTHY. The witness denied he was a Communist; admitted he went to Communist Party meetings with Julius Rosenberg. There was sworn testimony that he was a member of the Young Communist League.

Senator SYMINGTON. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. Have you concluded, Senator McClellan?

Senator McCLELLAN. All I want to do, Mr. Chairman, is to proceed with the issues that are before this committee. If we want to waste time, that is all right. But I know, when we are sticking to the issues that are here before this committee to be resolved, and we are getting pretty far afield.

Senator McCARTHY. May I say, Mr. Chairman, I cannot be too much impressed by the Senator's claim that we should stick to the issues, that we are getting far afield. I didn't hear the very able Senator from Arkansas argue or make speeches the other day when we were talking about Dave Schine's boots, or when we spent 2 days on a picture. We are on a very important issue right now, the issue of whether or not the Secretary of the Army knew that there were Communists at Fort Monmouth when he stated to this committee under oath that there were none, and why when he gave the categories of those who were suspended, he omitted stating that one of the categories included a young man who stole secrets from the radar laboratory, men who had been named as members of the Communist Party, as part of the Rosenberg spy right.

Mr. Chairman, this is the very heart and soul of this investigation. If we can argue for 2 days about whether or not Dave Schine wore shoes that fit him, whether or not he ate a steak in New York, I think we can spend 10 minutes, 10 minutes, Mr. Chairman on this question of Communist infiltration into the most important, the most secret, radar installations of this country.

Senator McCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman, I may say to the distinguished Senator that the Senator from Arkansas did not question Mr. Schine regarding the statements he has made, but those things were elicited, as I recall, from the Senator's side of the table.

Senator MUNDT. It has been ruled, Mr. Cohn, that you may continue to question the Secretary about his knowledge, if he has any.

Secretary STEVENS. Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. You may proceed.

Secretary STEVENS. Senator McCarthy has just made quite a statement, and I would like to be sure, for the benefit of the committee and all who are listening and interested, as to just what the record shows.

Now, I testified this morning with respect to the very thing that is now being talked about, to wit: The 35 suspended personnel at Fort Monmouth, and I would like to specifically ask the Chair to have read now the record of what my testimony was to see how it coincides with the statement that Senator McCarthy has just made.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. May the Chair inquire whether or not the testimony of this morning—is that it?

Secretary STEVENS. Yes.

Senator MUNDT. Whether the testimony of this morning is available so that you can read it? I think it is a legitimate request that the Secretary has made, on the question of this morning, and he asks it to be repeated since there seems to be some doubt in his mind as to whether or not it dealt with the issues at hand. We will ask that the reporter repeat the question and the answer.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, first may I make a point?

I think to reread the Secretary's long, evasive answers would be in the nature of cruel, inhuman treatment upon the committee.

Senator MUNDT. The Secretary has requested that the question be read and the answer be read, if the reporter has it. We would like to have it read.

Secretary STEVENS. I would want just that part that I referred to.

Senator MUNDT. Here, you can read it yourself. It is page 1626.

(Document referred to was handed to Secretary Stevens for examination.)

Senator MUNDT. The Chair has been asked to announce for the benefit of the press the spelling of the man's name who has been in question. It is Aaron Coleman—A-a-r-o-n C-o-l-e-m-a-n.

Are you ready, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary STEVEN. Yes, sir.

Senator MUNDT. You may read the question and the answer then that you wanted to have read. Will you tell us the page number, please?

Secretary STEVENS. It is page 1632.

Mr. JENKINS. Do I understand, Mr. Stevens, that you have stated that none of those 35 suspensions was a Communist?"

Secretary STEVENS. So far as I know, that is the fact.

Mr. JENKINS. Your statement—

Secretary STEVENS. And none of them plead the fifth amendment that I know of.

Mr. JENKINS. I am not asking about the fifth amendment. Your statement is that none of them was or is a Communist as far as you know?

Secretary STEVENS. That is right. Of course, the investigations are going on on those people, as you know, Mr. Jenkins. We don't yet know the outcome of all of them.

That, Mr. Chairman, is the record.

Senator MUNDT. Senator McCarthy or Mr. Cohn, you may proceed.

Mr. COHN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, I believe my last question was this, sir: Is it a fact that Aaron Coleman during the first 6 months of your administration continued at Fort Monmouth in spite of the existence of records showing that he had previously taken from the radar laboratory some 43 documents, some of them secret, and that those documents had been seized when security officers raided his home? You know that, do you not, Mr. Stevens?

Secretary STEVENS. I have said before that I cannot testify on all the details of every one of these cases.

Mr. COHN. You remember this one particular item?

Secretary STEVENS. The answer to the question is that Mr. Coleman was continued on a restricted, nonclassified job for nearly a year.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Secretary, may I make a suggestion before the time is counted out. The specific question now is whether or not you knew—no, not whether you knew, but whether or not this man Aaron Coleman had taken from the plant where he was working 45 classified documents, to his home, and that they were discovered in a bureau drawer. Is that a fact or is it not a fact? Just get a direct answer.

Secretary STEVENS. It is a fact, I believe, although I think I must qualify that—

Mr. JENKINS. You are entitled to.

Secretary STEVENS. By stating that there is a lot of information in connection with that case and in connection with the thing that you have just cited that I think should be brought before this committee if you want to go into all that detail and I don't feel competent to do it because I don't know all the facts.

Mr. JENKINS. Very well.

Now a direct question has been asked and a direct answer has been given. As I understand, the time is up.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Cohn's time is up.

Mr. JENKINS. I pass, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. The Chair passes. Senator McClellan?

Senator McCLELLAN. Pass.

Senator MUNDT. Senators to the right?

Senators to the left?

Senator SYMINGTON. I have one question I would like to ask.

Senator MUNDT. Senator Jackson, do you have any questions?

Senator JACKSON. No questions.

Senator MUNDT. Senator Symington has a question.

Senator SYMINGTON. Mr. Secretary, how long have you been in the Army?

Secretary STEVENS. How long have I been Secretary?

Senator SYMINGTON. As Secretary of the Army.

Secretary STEVENS. Since February 4, 1953.

Senator SYMINGTON. How many people are under your command in the Army?

Secretary STEVENS. Approximately 2 million.

Senator SYMINGTON. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. Any other Senators?

Mr. Welch?

Mr. WELCH. Nothing now.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Cohn or Senator McCarthy, 10 minutes.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Cohn.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Stevens, we now have, as I understand it, you tell us as a fact that Coleman was continued on despite evidence that he had taken these 43 documents from the radar laboratory to his home.

Secretary STEVENS. I am not testifying with respect to the documents. I will get you somebody who will testify on that if you want. I don't feel competent. He continued on a restricted nonclassified job from January or February until the latter part of September when he was suspended. And his case is now under review.

Mr. COHN. Yes, sir. And I think we have it that he continued at Monmouth until September 28, and that he had taken these documents to his home. That brings me to my next question.

You know, do you not, Mr. Secretary, that this committee began an investigation of the Coleman case to ascertain how, in view of the proof of his association with Rosenberg, in the Young Communist League, and the fact that each had taken these secret documents from the laboratory, he could have been allowed to continue at Fort Monmouth until after the committee began its investigation? You know that, do you not, sir?

Secretary STEVENS. I don't yet know—I don't know that Mr. Coleman is a Communist. His case is still under investigation. I testified to that—

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Secretary, that wasn't the question. The question was do you know that this committee, the McCarthy-Cohn-Carr committee, was investigating and did investigate as to why Coleman was permitted to stay on after he had taken these documents to his home.

Secretary STEVENS. I know they investigated Mr. Coleman; yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Stevens, is it not a fact that your office attempted to impede the investigation of those responsible for the continuation of Coleman in the face of the evidence of the theft of these documents?

Secretary STEVENS. It is certainly not a fact as far as I know. I would like to call your attention to the fact that I called Fort Monmouth on the phone on October 2, when you were in my office—

Mr. COHN. Yes, sir.

Secretary STEVENS. Because you said you were having difficulty there. I called General Lawton and instructed him to give this committee the very fullest cooperation.

Mr. COHN. That is with reference to talking to employees working at Fort Monmouth. Did you in that same conversation tell General Lawton there were certain things which he should not disclose to the committee?

Secretary STEVENS. I don't recall that. I know that I wanted full cooperation. I talked to him right while you were there, and within the limit of Presidential directives I wanted him to go the limit.

Mr. COHN. My question was, sir, if I didn't make it clear, Did you in that same phone conversation tell General Lawton there were things which you did not want him to disclose to the committee?

Secretary STEVENS. I might possibly have mentioned files.

Mr. COHN. Anything besides files that you recall?

Secretary STEVENS. I don't recall anything.

Mr. COHN. Right.

Now, Mr. Secretary, do you recall that this committee in this all-important case asked you to produce, you and Mr. Adams to produce, the personnel file of Aaron Coleman before the committee? That is a file which is not covered by any Presidential directive or anything else.

Secretary STEVENS. I personally don't recall the request. Very likely Mr. Adams would, but I don't.

Mr. COHN. Well now, Mr. Stevens, do you not recall that when that file was supplied, your office represented that it was a true and complete file, that when we examined it—

Secretary STEVENS. I have no recollection of that whatever.

Mr. COHN. I am going to try to refresh it for you, sir. I am going to try to show that all of this took place right in your presence.

Mr. Stevens, do you not recall that that file was furnished, that there was a representation to us that it was a true, complete, and full file, but that the fact was that there had been stripped from the file all evidence showing that Coleman had taken these secret documents from the laboratory to his home?

Secretary STEVENS. I have no such recollection. And in submitting files we have to operate within the limits of Presidential directives, which prohibit the disclosure outside of the executive department of information relating to loyalties of past, present, and prospective employees.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Secretary, I am not talking about the loyalty files. I am talking about Coleman's personnel file, which the Presidential directive has held to be completely inapplicable.

I will now ask you, sir, Is it not a fact that when that personnel file was submitted to this committee it had been stripped of all relevant information showing that Coleman, this associate of Julius Rosenberg, had taken these secret documents from the radar laboratory?

Secretary STEVENS. I have no recollection of that whatever.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Secretary, did not I, in the presence of Senator McCarthy, state to you on the morning of October 14, 1953, that your office in this crucial case, had given us a stripped file when it had represented it had given us a true and complete file?

Secretary STEVENS. I have no recollection of any such statement.

Mr. COHN. To refresh your recollection, Mr. Secretary, may I hand you volume 6 of the executive session testimony of this subcommittee and direct your attention to the flyleaf indicating that you were present and to page 642, indicating remarks made to you about the stripping of this Coleman file on that occasion? Mr. Jenkins, did you want to see this first?

Mr. JENKINS. Not at all. I am assuming, of course, there is a proper basis for your question, Mr. Cohn.

Mr. COHN. I represent to you there is a proper basis.

Secretary STEVENS. I would be interested in knowing what it is.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Stevens, if you will look at page 642 it will refresh your recollection.

Secretary STEVENS. I still contend that there are 2 million people I am responsible for, and I can't know everything about every file, and do not. I have testified that on these 35 cases, which includes Mr.

Coleman, that up to the present time, so far as I know, he is not a Communist, but his case is under investigation along with the 34 others, and it may develop that he is. But we have to use the good, old American due process of fair play to find out whether or not that is so. And I do not know at the present time that Mr. Coleman is a Communist.

Senator McCARTHY. Why don't you look first, before you answer?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Stevens, perhaps I can clarify the matter with you at this time and enable us to get along. The questions now are not directed as to whether or not Coleman was a Communist. Frankly, I think we have gone into that question thoroughly and enough, as much as I intend to permit if I have anything to do with it. The question now is this: Mr. Cohn asked you whether or not you were asked for the personnel file on Aaron Coleman, to whom the McCarthy committee seems to attach considerable importance. Your answer was that you, as I recall, that you did furnish him with a personnel file on Coleman.

Secretary STEVENS. No, sir; I didn't state that.

Mr. JENKINS. Well, did you or did you not?

Secretary STEVENS. I have no recollection of being asked to furnish it. I don't personally remember ever having furnished a personnel file. That would not be my function, Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. JENKINS. Do you recall having a conversation—this doesn't come out of your time, Mr. Cohn—do you recall having a conversation with Mr. Cohn or any member of the committee with respect to this man Aaron Coleman?

Secretary STEVENS. I remember I was present—I think I was present during part of Coleman's testimony in the hearing.

Mr. JENKINS. Were you present at any executive or open hearing when Coleman's case was investigated by the McCarthy committee?

Secretary STEVENS. That was an executive meeting, as I remember it, in New York.

Mr. JENKINS. You do not recall being asked for the personnel file on Coleman?

Secretary STEVENS. I don't recall being asked for it, no.

Mr. JENKINS. Then his next question was whether or not you represented to him that a personnel file on Coleman was a complete file, and, as I remember, you say you have no recollection of that?

Secretary STEVENS. That is correct.

Mr. JENKINS. His next question was whether or not in fact that file had been stripped, and the information regarding Coleman's having taken certain documents to his home had been taken from the file, and your answer to that is that you do not remember? Is that right?

Secretary STEVENS. I do not know.

Mr. JENKINS. You do not remember.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think that subject has been explored sufficiently.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, he has not answered—Mr. Chairman, we have handed him a document to refresh his recollection, and for some reason or other he doesn't seem to want to refresh his recollection.

I think, Bob, if you would look before you start to talk, it may be a good thing.

Senator MUNDT. The Secretary may examine the document.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Have you a point of order?

Mr. ST. CLAIR. I have a point of order. It seems to me the proper thing for me to do would be to read the testimony that Mr. Cohn is referring to, if I may have the permission of the chairman and the counsel.

Mr. JENKINS. Suppose you have the Secretary read it. That would be better. As I remember, you and I have been unsworn.

Senator MUNDT. Counsel is correct. The Secretary certainly may read it. The committee would also like to know it.

Mr. COHN. I believe it begins on the bottom of page 642. It is a statement by me, addressed to Secretary Stevens. It begins, "Mr. Secretary——"

Senator MUNDT. The bottom of page 642. You may read it——

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Have you a point of order?

Mr. WELCH. Yes. I suggest that this be shown Mr. Jenkins and that he pass on the question of whether it should be read at all and order it read if it should be read.

Mr. COHN. It is perfectly agreeable. I will be glad to have Mr. Jenkins see that.

(Document handed to Mr. Jenkins.)

Mr. COHN. I think, Mr. Jenkins, on the bottom of page 642, it says, "Mr. Cohn" and the first words are "Mr. Secretary."

Mr. JENKINS. For the purpose of identifying this, as we understand it, it is a transcript of the hearings of an executive session of the McCarthy committee on October 14, 1953. Is that correct?

Mr. COHN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Jenkins?

Mr. JENKINS. It is obvious to me that this would aid the Secretary in refreshing his recollection. Do I understand you want me to read it, Mr. Welch?

Mr. WELCH. If you——

Mr. JENKINS. I think it will tend to refresh the recollection of the Secretary.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Jenkins will read it for the benefit of the subcommittee and counsel and Mr. Stevens.

Mr. JENKINS (reading from page 642 of the transcript of the executive session of the McCarthy committee of October 14, 1953):

Mr. COHN. Mr. Secretary, we want to call your attention to the fact that at this time we were down at Monmouth and the Army made available as it has an as of all Government agencies, the personnel files, not the loyalty and security files but the personnel files of various people under investigation. We examined the file of Mr. Coleman and took copious notes from it and, as a matter of fact, some documents were of great interest and we made verbatim copies of them. Instead of taking the files with us and bringing them back here, they asked us over at Monmouth if we would let them make photostats, and they would have their records complete. We agreed to that, and when the photostats arrived we found that the files had been stripped of some of the most relevant documents. It so happens that some of the documents of which we had made verbatim copies were missing.

Now, Mr. Secretary, apparently Mr. Cohn—I will read on:

We wanted to call that to your attention. In the case of the Coleman file there had been removed from it all papers indicating the search of his home by

the Security and Intelligence Division, and the fact that he had been suspended and the fact that these classified documents had been removed by him from the Evans Signal Laboratory and found in his home. I would say that the files were handled by G-2 in the Pentagon and we understand they left Fort Monmouth intact.

On how many occasions did you remove classified documents from the Evans Signal Corps Laboratory?

Mr. COLEMAN. I don't remember.

Apparently he is talking to Coleman.

Mr. Secretary, I have read to you now what Mr. Cohn said to you on October 14 and I am sure that you get the import of the statement that he made there, that is, that at that time they examined the personnel file of Coleman, they took copious notes from it, and instead of bringing the original file with them back to their office they took photostats, that when they examined the photostats they ascertained that the file had been stripped and that valuable information had been withheld and that the photostats did not contain the entire personnel file.

Do you understand what Mr. Cohn said to you on that occasion?

Secretary STEVENS. Yes; I think I do.

Mr. JENKINS. All right. The question is whether or not that enables you to refresh your recollection as to whether or not this personnel file of Aaron Coleman had been stripped when it was sent to him; that is, when the photostatic copies were sent to him.

That is correct, Mr. Cohn?

Mr. COHN. Exactly correct, Mr. Jenkins.

Secretary STEVENS. That is the first time I heard that read or read it myself. It seems to me—it strikes me—that the important things is that the copious notes and verbatim copies were made of all the things presumably in the file that they wanted. If I heard this correctly, the information was made available, the notes were made, some of them verbatim. Am I correct?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Secretary, I read it as correctly as I could, and you are at liberty to check it. The import of it is plain. I have tried to condense it in my statement to you. There Mr. Cohn made a charge to you, in your presence, that he asked for the personnel file on Aaron Coleman, that it was shown him, that he made copious notes from it, that instead of taking the original file with him you told him you would send him photostats, that the photostats did not contain all of the original file, and that it had been stripped of valuable pertinent information.

Do you recall his making a statement to you in executive session of that import?

Secretary STEVENS. No, sir; I don't recall that I told him I was going to send him a file. I just don't handle files.

Mr. JENKINS. That isn't the question. You heard that charge and apparently it was a serious charge made to you, involving your command, by Mr. Cohn, on October 14. Do you recall his making that, I might say, serious charge against you?

Secretary STEVENS. Frankly, I don't, but this transcript here, as I say, this is the first time I have seen it or heard it—

Mr. JENKINS. Then this transcript from which I have read does not refresh your recollection on that subject?

Secretary STEVENS. Well, I just have no recollection, Mr. Jenkins, of handling any files at any time in regard to these matters.

Senator POTTER. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. Senator Potter will state it.

Senator POTTER. I am wondering if the transcript shows any reply that the Secretary might have made to that statement.

Mr. JENKINS. I was going to ask the Secretary that, Senator Potter.

Mr. Secretary, I observe in reading that transcript that the transcript contains no reply made by you whatever to that charge. That does not refresh your recollection?

Secretary STEVENS. No. I assume that that must have been an executive hearing of this committee with somebody on the stand, Mr. Coleman, and I presume I was sitting as an invited guest in the hearing and that for some reason Mr. Cohn addressed himself to Mr. Secretary even though I was, of course, not on the stand. I have no recollection of having said anything about the files. Mr. Cohn has evidently informed me here about them.

Mr. JENKINS. But you say you have no recollection of saying anything about the file. Do you have any recollection of Mr. Cohn's saying anything about the file or making that charge there?

Secretary STEVENS. That certainly is a true transcript of the hearing, so it is quite obvious he did say something about the file.

Mr. JENKINS. But it has escaped your memory, is that right?

Secretary STEVENS. That is right. I don't have any recollection of having undertaken to do anything and I cannot recall ever having handled a personnel file, because I just don't have time to do that kind of thing.

Mr. JENKINS. This was an investigation of a particular individual named Aaron Coleman at the time, it being alleged that he is a Communist or a subversive, and in the light of these charges, that you were attempting to thwart or to stop their investigations at Monmouth, this subject was then under discussion in your presence, this charge was made, including the charge that the file had been stripped of the fact that Coleman had secretly taken from the installation some forty-odd classified documents to his home and hidden them there, that being a part of the statement made by Mr. Cohn to you, and your answer now is that you have no memory of such an allegation or charge or accusation whatever, is that correct?

Secretary STEVENS. That is absolutely true.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Cohn, this was not taken out of your time. You have the remainder—how much is left, may I ask the timekeeper? You have 6 minutes.

Mr. COHN. Senator McCarthy.

Senator MCCARTHY. Mr. Stevens, could I have your attention? Mr. Stevens, would you consider it a rather serious matter, if, during this period of great cooperation with the committee, a personnel file had been stripped in the Pentagon and given to us and represented as a complete file? Would you consider that a serious matter?

Secretary STEVENS. I assume, Senator McCarthy, that we are operating under the Presidential directives that govern it.

Senator MCCARTHY. We are talking about a personnel file, Mr. Secretary. We are not talking about loyalty files.

Secretary STEVENS. Personnel file.

Senator MCCARTHY. There is no Presidential directive prohibiting a committee's getting a personnel file, is there?

Secretary STEVENS. I didn't hear that question.

Senator McCARTHY. I said there is no Presidential directive prohibiting a committee's getting a personnel file, is there?

Secretary STEVENS. I think that is correct.

Senator McCARTHY. Now, let us keep in mind——

Senator MUNDT. Is that correct? Is there a directive or is there not?

Mr. JENKINS. He said there is no directive against it.

Secretary STEVENS. We are not supposed, as I understand the laws and directives that govern, we are not supposed to give out information dealing with loyalty matters in these files, no matter what kind of a file you call them.

Senator McCARTHY. All right, let us get back to things that couldn't possibly be loyalty matters.

The fact that a man was suspended and rehired, and you don't give the reason for the suspension and rehiring, would that be a loyalty matter? Is that not strictly a personnel matter?

Secretary STEVENS. Of course, I am testifying here on something that I have no recollection of, and I have to do it on the basis of talking with Mr. Adams there.

(Secretary Stevens conferred with his aids.)

Senator MUNDT. Will the reporter repeat the question? I think the Secretary is laboring under a misapprehension as to the question.

Secretary STEVENS. What I am trying to get straight in my mind is that there are very strict regulations covering the giving out of information bearing on loyalty. It is not supposed to go outside of the executive branch of the Government. If there is loyalty information in any file, I don't care what file it is, that information under the prevailing Presidential directives, as I understand them, should not be given out.

Senator MUNDT. Senator McCarthy.

Senator McCARTHY. Now, let's get this picture clearly in mind. The staff went to Fort Monmouth, and General Lawton following the Presidential directive refused to allow them to see the loyalty file, allowed them to examine the personnel file.

At that time the staff made notes from the personnel file, not the loyalty file, and they asked for the privilege of taking the file along. They were told that the file would be sent on to the Pentagon, photostated, and sent to it.

Now, do you think it was proper to strip that personnel file, not knowing, of course, not knowing that they had the notes, to strip the personnel file, give it to us with the representation that that was the full personnel file, in this very important case; if those handling this case, Mr. Secretary, were honest, don't you think when they stripped that file, if they felt they had some reason that, in common honesty, they would send along a note saying, "We have removed certain material from this file," or do we have a different idea about it?

Secretary STEVENS. I do not think they could give out information affecting loyalty.

Senator MUNDT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. JENKINS. I want to clarify one thing in my mind. We are talking about a personnel file on Aaron Coleman, are we not?

Secretary STEVENS. That is right.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Secretary, is that a classified or a loyalty file covered by a Presidential directive, or is it not?

Secretary STEVENS. Well, there was evidently loyalty information in it, Mr. Jenkins. I don't ever recall having seen the file, sir, so I would like to get somebody to testify that can give you the first-hand facts. I can't give them to you.

Mr. JENKINS. In other words, if a personnel file contains some loyalty information, then is it your position that you would have the right to strip the loyalty information from it?

Secretary STEVENS. You not only have a right, but you have to do it, or you violate the law.

Mr. JENKINS. Who passes on where the line of demarcation is, whether it is a routine personnel file that you are permitted to give to the committee or whether it is a loyalty file. Who passes on that?

Secretary STEVENS. It would either be the G-1 or the G-2 of the General Staff.

Mr. JENKINS. Could you ascertain what individual, pinpointing his name, handled this Aaron Coleman file and sent either all of it or a part of it to the McCarthy committee? Is it possible to ascertain that?

Secretary STEVENS. I think it would be; yes, sir.

Mr. JENKINS. How long would it take?

Secretary STEVENS. I don't know. I hope maybe we can find out by tomorrow.

Mr. JENKINS. If a part of that file contained information to the fact that Coleman had taken from the installation where he was working forty-odd secret documents or classified documents from the installation to this home, would that be classified as a loyalty document, or would it not?

Secretary STEVENS. I just cannot answer that, Mr. Jenkins. I have never stripped anything like that. I don't know. I don't know where the line is drawn. It would be the people handling the security matters that would know, and I would like to get somebody up here that handled the file that can answer your questions, because I cannot answer them. I don't have any first-hand knowledge of it.

Mr. JENKINS. That is why I asked you if you did or did not. If it was stripped, as has been charged here now, in substantiating the charge of the McCarthy committee that you did not cooperate in their investigation of personnel at Fort Monmouth, if it were stripped of a part of that file, is it your policy, when such a thing occurs, a personnel is sent to this investigating committee to advise the committee that it is not the complete file, but that there has been deleted from it certain loyalty information? What is your policy?

Secretary STEVENS. I think the committee would understand that, Mr. Jenkins. I think they would understand that we do not give out and cannot under existing Presidential directives, give out loyalty information. I think the committee understands that.

Mr. JENKINS. Now, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Cohn charged on October 14 that he had seen that file, that he had made copious notes from it. If that file contained loyalty information, then would it not have been violating the directive if you had permitted him to look at it with his own eyes?

Secretary STEVENS. I think it would have been, Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. JENKINS. So if there was a Presidential directive covering it, it was violated initially prior to or on October 14?

Secretary STEVENS. In my opinion that is a correct statement.

Mr. JENKINS. I have no further questions.

Secretary STEVENS. Can I, in the interest of expediting this hearing, read about six lines from a report, a published report of this committee?

Senator MUNDT. You may take it out of my time.

Secretary STEVENS. Thank you, sir. This is a report of an open hearing of this committee, presided over by Senator McCarthy, on December 8, 1953.

We have been discussing here cooperation or lack of cooperation, and I am merely trying to expedite the thing, if I can throw some light on this. I quote the following from Senator McCarthy:

I think for the record, at this time, we should make it clear that we have been getting what I consider good cooperation from the Army, and all of the individuals who will be questioned here as to their alleged Communist activities have been individuals who have been in the Signal Corps for a number of years, and the Army has indicated that they are just as anxious to get to the bottom of this as we are.

Is not that correct, Mr. Cohn?

Yes, Mr. Chairman, absolutely.

That is the present administration of the Army?

Mr. COHN. That is correct.

I cite this from the published records of this committee as the testimony of Senator McCarthy and Roy Cohn, as of December 8, and there are other instances that can be cited; that they were getting good cooperation from the Army.

I therefore don't understand what all this is about, lack of cooperation.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Have you a point of order?

Senator McCARTHY. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to ask the Chair to order the Secretary to produce the letter which they wrote to us after we caught them stripping the file in which they gave their explanation for the stripping. Such a letter is in existence.

Senator MUNDT. Are you asking the committee to subpoena?

Senator McCARTHY. To subpoena that letter.

Senator MUNDT. Do you know the date of it?

Senator McCARTHY. It was after we caught them stripping the file. I don't know the date, but the Secretary would have it.

Mr. JENKINS. May I suggest that using your time you ask the Secretary whether or not he did write you such a letter. It may not be necessary to subpoena it.

Mr. WELCH. It is obvious that the letter, if any, is in their files. Why not fish it out?

Mr. COHN. We have been trying to locate it. We do not have this letter.

May I say this, which may be helpful to the Secretary on this point? The fact is this: I may suggest, and I hope the Secretary will correct me if I make an improper suggestion, that after I made this statement to the Secretary in executive session the Secretary and Mr. Adams advised us, "Yes, we were right," the file had been stripped of this vital information; and that the excuse given was they subsequently determined that it was loyalty information and for that reason

had stripped it from the file without telling us that there had been these deletions from the file.

We say, sir, that a formal letter was written to us either by Mr. Stevens or by Mr. Adams, saying, as best I remember, saying "this material was in the file, the personnel file, and it is not privileged material. We have subsequently found that it was loyalty material and we stripped it from the file. Since you now——"

Senator MUNDT. Is it your position that this is a letter you received?

Mr. COHN. Yes, sir. "Since you now know that this material was in the file, we will show it to you."

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, once again——

Senator MUNDT. Is this a point of order?

Mr. WELCH. Yes. Mr. Cohn talks about a letter in his file. I don't think his description of it is the equivalent of the letter itself.

Senator MUNDT. It seems to me if there is such a letter in existence it is perfectly proper that we subpoena it and it be brought in so we can see it. We don't know if there is such a letter or not.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Cohn says there is. He says it was written to him. Let us see if they have it.

Senator McCARTHY. May I say in view of the reluctance of Mr. Welch to voluntarily furnish the letter, that you order it subpoenaed.

Senator SYMINGTON. A point of order, Mr. Chairman. There has been no reluctance on the part of counsel to furnish the letter. The Secretary said he didn't have the letter, and he would get the letter as soon as he could. That is not reluctance.

Mr. WELCH. It is worse than that. I understand Mr. Cohn to say he has the letter in his files. We don't need to monkey, let us get it out and look at it.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Cohn said he didn't have the letter.

Mr. COHN. May I make my position clear? Mr. Welch has, of course, misrepresented what I said. We do not have the letter. We could not locate it. I told you if we could, we would be more than happy to have it here. It is only because we cannot locate it that we are asking the Secretary and his office to produce his copy.

Mr. JENKINS. May I clear it up, Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Secretary, you have heard Mr. Cohn's statement which I think Mr. Cohn should have put in the form of a question rather than a statement. His statement—and I will put it in the form of a question—is this: Do you recall telling Mr. Cohn or anyone on the committee that the personnel file on Aaron Coleman was in fact stripped?

Secretary STEVENS. I do not.

Mr. JENKINS. And that the reason it was stripped was because the deletions were of a loyalty nature?

Secretary STEVENS. I do not recall that.

Mr. JENKINS. Very well.

Mr. Secretary, did you write a letter to the McCarthy investigating committee with respect to the personnel file of Aaron Coleman and particularly with reference to any reason why certain information was deleted from it? Was such a letter written by you?

Secretary STEVENS. Mr. Cohn indicates that there was such a letter written, either by me or Mr. Adams, and frankly I can't understand why he cannot find it in his own file.

Mr. JENKINS. I know. I think you and Mr. Cohn are doing plenty of arguing. I am asking you, Mr. Secretary, whether or not—and I do it in the kindest spirit, Mr. Secretary, please understand that—did you write such a letter to the McCarthy investigating committee?

Secretary STEVENS. I don't remember having done so, but I want to say to you, Mr. Jenkins, that whatever papers, documents, anything there is in the Department of the Army that will help get the truth out here on the table, it is yours for the asking.

Mr. JENKINS. I am sure of it, but I know you have millions of them over there and we want to pinpoint this if we can.

Secretary STEVENS. We will start a search for that one right now.

Mr. JENKINS. Now, your statement is that you have no recollection of writing such a letter?

Secretary STEVENS. I personally don't recall having done so. I might have done so.

Mr. JENKINS. Do you know whether Mr. Adams or anyone under your command wrote such a letter explaining the deletions from the Aaron Coleman personnel file?

Secretary STEVENS. I assume they did from what Mr. Cohn said.

Mr. JENKINS. You assume Mr. Adams did, you mean?

Secretary STEVENS. I assume somebody did.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Secretary, I will ask you to please, in cooperation with Mr. Welch and Mr. St. Clair, examine again your file when you go back to the Pentagon after this hearing, and determine whether or not you have any copy of any letter written to the McCarthy committee explaining the deletions from the Coleman personnel file.

Secretary STEVENS. We will do that.

Mr. JENKINS. If you do find any memorandum or copy of a letter, produce it in the morning.

Secretary STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JENKINS. Have I explored that subject sufficiently?

Mr. COHN. As far as the stripping of the files, Mr. Jenkins. I would certainly wait until the copy of that letter has been produced.

Mr. JENKINS. Very well.

Senator MUNDT. The Chair has no questions.

Senator McClellan?

Senator McCLELLAN. No questions.

Senator MUNDT. Any Senators to my right?

Senators to my left?

Senator JACKSON. Only this—

Senator MUNDT. Senator Jackson.

Senator JACKSON. If we start on these 35 cases which I understand are now pending before the Loyalty Review Board, we are going to be here a long time just on these cases.

Mr. JENKINS. I assure you, Senator, we are not going to be if I have anything to do with it. We have permitted the committee to go into one case only, and that in more detail than I had anticipated. From now on out I serve notice that I am going to object to going into the merits of a single other one of the 35 suspended employees at Fort

Monmouth. That is my position and it will remain so until this committee overrules me.

Senator JACKSON. In connection with the request made a moment ago about supplying the letter and other information in connection with the alleged stripping of this file, I think there ought to be a complete statement submitted to the committee what you mean by stripping. I would like to know whether there was intention to mislead Senator McCarthy and Mr. Cohn by removing in a rather clandestine way the material relating to Mr. Coleman as to the elimination of these documents—I mean as to the removing of certain documents to his home.

I would also like to ask the witness at this time, if he knows, what was done with this material that was taken from the file? Was it kept at Fort Monmouth or was it turned over to G-2 or what happened to it?

Secretary STEVENS. I don't know. I will have to find out for you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. I think there ought to be a complete statement. The word "stripped" is used here and I, as one member of the committee, want to know whether or not there was an attempt to mislead the committee, and whether or not this material taken from the file was secreted away someplace.

I would also like an opinion from legal counsel whether the material removed from the file is considered to be material within the Executive order. I would like a legal opinion on that.

That is what all this time is being taken about, I guess. I would like to know whether or not that material that was removed from the file came within the Executive order. If it did, I assume. Mr. Chairman, that it should not have been in the personnel file, that it should have been in the loyalty file.

Senator MUNDT. From which counsel should the opinion come?

Senator JACKSON. The legal opinion ought to come from the Department of the Army and be submitted to the counsel for our committee.

Mr. JENKINS. I would like to have a copy of the directive relied upon by the Secretary prohibiting the introduction of loyalty information. I would like to have a copy certified or photostat, of the loyalty information allegedly stripped from the personnel file of Aaron Coleman.

Senator JACKSON. I would also like to know when—there has been a lot of talk here, and there is so much going on and on and it is so hard to follow this—I would like to know when these documents were removed by Mr. Coleman to his home, the documents that were supposed to be of a classified nature. Were they removed recently or was it a long time ago? I can't tell from all the testimony.

Senator MUNDT. That may have been included in the stripped material.

Senator JACKSON. I have been told that it was 1946.

Secretary STEVENS. I can't recall the date, Senator Jackson, but we will certainly include that information in our statement.

Senator JACKSON. May I ask this last question, just to clarify the record.

Mr. Jenkins has read into the record a statement by Mr. Cohn from the executive session of October—

Mr. JENKINS. Fourteenth.

Senator JACKSON. Fourteenth.

Was any request made of you at that time to give a reason for the removal of the material alleged to be loyalty information from Mr. Aaron Coleman's file? The statement is made by Mr. Cohn in the transcript about this matter. I find no response in the transcript from you.

It leaves this whole question up in the air, and I would like to know when you supply this information whether or not you did give an answer at that time in response to the question that Mr. Cohn had put to the witness, I guess, or to the committee.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Do you have a point of order?

Mr. WELCH. I have the key to the whole thing. The letter has been found, the one Mr. Cohn can't find in his files. It was signed by Mr. Adams and I would love to see it go in evidence. It unravels the whole thing so swiftly we will all be ashamed of the time spent on it.

Mr. JENKINS. I think it ought to be introduced at this very instant, Mr. Welch.

Mr. WELCH. Certainly.

Senator MUNDT. It is entered as an exhibit, and counsel will read the letter.

(The letter was entered as an exhibit.)

Mr. JENKINS. For the purpose of identification now, Mr. Secretary, have or not you examined a carbon copy of a letter dated October 15, 1953, and addressed to—

Senator JACKSON. Why don't we swear Mr. Adams. It is a letter from Mr. Adams.

Mr. WELCH. The letter is signed by Mr. Adams.

Senator MCCARTHY. If Mr. Adams says he wrote that, I will concede he did without his being put under oath.

Mr. JENKINS. I think in all fairness to everybody this letter should be read. I don't know the contents of it. Now, Mr. Chairman, I want Mr. Adams back on the witness stand for this purpose only and for no other purpose.

Senator MUNDT. Will you stand up, Mr. Adams? Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. ADAMS. I do.

Senator MUNDT. Will the reporter record the fact that this be entered as exhibit No. 13.

(The letter heretofore mentioned was marked as "Exhibit 13" and will be found on p. 698.)

TESTIMONY OF JOHN G. ADAMS, COUNSELOR FOR THE ARMY— Resumed

Mr. JENKINS. You are still Mr. John G. Adams?

Mr. ADAMS. I am, sir.

Mr. JENKINS. You were sworn yesterday, Mr. Adams, and then unsworn?

Mr. ADAMS. And sworn again today, sir.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Adams, you identified yourself yesterday and the official position you hold with the Army?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JENKINS. You now have before you a carbon copy of a letter as I recall dated October 15, 1953; is that correct?

Mr. ADAMS. I do, sir.

Mr. JENKINS. Addressed to whom?

Mr. ADAMS. Hon. Joseph R. McCarthy, chairman, Permanent Investigating Subcommittee, United States Senate.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Adams, will you now read into the record the contents of that letter?

Mr. ADAMS. I will, sir. [Reading:]

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It is understood that a representative of the Civilian Personnel Office at Fort Monmouth, N. J., made available to members of the staff of your committee the entire personnel file on Aaron H. Coleman, despite the fact that the file in question contained information relating to loyalty and security investigations and procedures which the Army is prohibited by Presidential directive from transmitting outside the executive branch.

When this file was photostated and sent to the Department of the Army in Washington for transmittal to your committee, photostats of those documents relating to loyalty and security matters were withdrawn in accordance with customary procedure established pursuant to the Presidential directive. Accordingly, the photostats sent to your committee were not as complete as the original file which members of your staff had already inspected.

Since the prohibition against furnishing loyalty and security information outside the executive branch has already been violated in the Coleman case by action at the field installation, Secretary Stevens feels that no useful purpose will be served, in this particular case, by withholding from your committee photostats of documents which your staff has already inspected. At the express direction of the Secretary, therefore, there are forwarded herewith photostats of six documents with accompanying attachments.

In the lower lefthand corner are listed the six documents forwarded therewith. The enclosures are photostats of form 52, form 84, form 72, and form 50, each of which is a loyalty or security form. I cannot further identify them without having them in front of me, a photostat of the letter to the commanding general, Fort Monmouth, from Col. J. D. O'Connell, October 2, 1946, which I recall as being a document having to do with a reprimand given to Coleman on one occasion, and a reprimand with endorsement dated October 21, 1946. That is the complete mail.

Mr. JENKINS. The original of which was mailed in the United States mails?

Mr. ADAMS. No, sir; that is not correct. I was in New York attending the executive hearings. My staff in Washington was in contact with me by telephone. And on the occasion, Mr. Stevens was in New York also on the 13th and 14th of October.

As I recall, my staff advised me by telephone that this was coming up. They sent it on the Secretary's airplane which was coming up to get him. I went out with the Secretary on the evening of the 14th and picked up this letter, which was dated the next day, the day I intended to deliver it. I picked up this letter, took it downtown and signed it.

That is my recollection of the means by which this was transmitted to the committee.

Mr. JENKINS. And was it transmitted by hand?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes, sir, by hand.

Mr. JENKINS. From you to Senator McCarthy, Mr. Cohn, or Mr. Carr? To whom?

Mr. ADAMS. I think to Mr. Cohn. My recollection is not accurate.

Mr. JENKINS. In New York?

Mr. ADAMS. In New York, at the United States Court House, Foley Square.

Mr. JENKINS. On the 15th of October?

Mr. ADAMS. That is my recollection. I may be wrong on one day.

Mr. JENKINS. Anyway, within 1 or 2 days after the charge had been made against the Secretary by Mr. Cohn in executive session on October 14, is that correct?

Mr. ADAMS. That is correct, sir.

Mr. JENKINS. So you now say that there was furnished to the McCarthy committee within 1 or 2 days of the executive hearing of October 14, the entire personnel file on Aaron Coleman, including loyalty information, is that correct, Mr. Adams?

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Jenkins, the paper speaks for itself. I do not remember the portfolio that was submitted.

Mr. JENKINS. Very well, I have no further questions.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Counsel, I would like an answer to that question.

Senator MUNDT. We will get down to you in a minute. You will be given 10 minutes in due course.

Senator McCARTHY. I would like to get an answer to that question.

Mr. JENKINS. I asked a question of Mr. Adams, and as the chairman pointed out it will be Senator McCarthy's turn probably now.

Senator MUNDT. Senator McClellan, any question?

Senator McCLELLAN. No questions.

Senator MUNDT. Any Senators to the right?

Any Senators to the left?

Senator SYMINGTON. I have a question.

If I may take my time, I would like to address a question respectfully to the counsel.

Mr. Counsel, this is the ninth day that this man has been on the stand. My impression is that he is getting confused on some of his answers, more than he did before. I have just jotted down here 12 people who, when a specific piece of information was desired, were sworn in in order to give that information to the committee. Several times in his testimony today, as I remember it, Mr. Stevens has said that he did not have the information because it was something with which he had no direct connection of any kind whatever, and he said he could furnish somebody who would have it and who could give the information.

I would like to respectfully suggest, in order to expedite the hearings—we have had people like Mr. Adams, Mr. Schine, Mr. Juliana, Mr. Anastos, Mrs. Mims, the counsel himself swore himself once; we have had Mr. Welch sworn, we have had Mr. St. Clair sworn, we have had Sergeant Manchester. These are ones I happened to jot down in the past couple of minutes.

Mr. JENKINS. And the suggestion has been made that Senator Symington be sworn. Don't forget that, Senator.

Senator SYMINGTON. Let us not discuss Senator Symington now. Let us discuss the problems of this committee.

Mr. JENKINS. That was said facetiously.

Senator SYMINGTON. If the counsel would like to continue a discussion with respect to me being sworn, I would like to accommodate him at this time.

Mr. JENKINS. I believe I said that was said facetiously to the Senator.

Senator SYMINGTON. I thank the counsel.

Now, to try to get to my point, Mr. Counsel, if you will allow me, sir, I would like to suggest that when this man has been on the stand 9 days in this hearing says that he has somebody who can give the information with the premise which you so well put when you said we wanted the truth, that he be allowed to furnish that person and we go to the next question.

That is the point of my recommendation.

Mr. JENKINS. May I suggest to the Senator that that is the identical procedure we have just followed? The Secretary advised, as I recall, that such a letter had now been found and had been written by Mr. Adams. The counsel suggested that he stand aside and let Mr. Adams take the witness stand.

Senator SYMINGTON. I think the counsel and I agree with him, but somewhere between 30 minutes and an hour ago the Secretary said he did not have the information, he had never had anything to do with files, per se, and he said, as I remember the testimony, if we would let somebody that he could get up on the stand and give us the facts, that person in this case could give us the facts.

Mr. JENKINS. I answered that in my statement this morning, Senator Symington. It is now my purpose, unless I am directed otherwise by this committee, to put on every witness, every party in interest, every substantiating witness, by whom any fact may be proved or disproven during the course of this investigation.

Senator SYMINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I think I made my point. I hope I have, and I have no further questions.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman?

Senator JACKSON. No questions.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Welch, you have 10 minutes to ask questions, or do you want to raise a point of order? The questioning has gotten around to you. It is your turn.

Mr. WELCH. I am not going to ask questions. I did want to raise a point of order, if that is the appropriate phrase. It was just by accident that I was able to find this revealing letter in this courtroom, and except for my ability to find it, or, more accurately, for the ability of the men behind me to find it, we would have floundered around with accusations against Stevens with respect to a letter which he never wrote, but which when produced ended all the foolishness and got this hearing back on the wheels. I agree with Senator Symington, it just makes no sense to talk to Secretary Stevens about letters when it turns out (a) that Cohn has lost them and (b) that when we find the copy Stevens didn't write it.

Senator MUNDT. The Chair would like to remind counsel that when Secretary Stevens stated that the letter was written by Mr. Adams, Mr. Adams was called on the stand, said he did write the letter, you produced the letter, and that is the way to make headway. Mr. Cohn or Senator McCarthy.

Senator MCCARTHY. May I see the letter, please?

(Document handed.)

Mr. JENKINS. To complete this record, Mr. Adams, I ask you to file that letter as an exhibit.

Senator MUNDT. It was marked and has already been filed.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Adams, may I ask you a question? You have heard Mr. Welch just refer to this as foolishness. Would you consider it foolishness to have a file stripped and not tell the committee it was stripped, presented to the committee as a complete file?

Mr. ADAMS. We told the committee by this letter that it had been stripped, Senator.

Senator McCARTHY. After we caught you redhanded then you gave us the material.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman.

Senator McCARTHY. Let us see if that isn't true. He didn't give us this material until after we told you that our notes showed the file had been stripped. Up until that time, you sat in the room, did you not, knew we had the file, knew we were questioning Mr. Coleman on the basis of that file, never raised your voice to tell us the file had been stripped.

Mr. ADAMS. Senator, as I recall, there was no time during the fall or winter during my negotiations with you and your staff, when I failed to tell you that we also took from the file loyalty and security information. I never kept that a secret from you.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, may I remind the Chair that Mr. Adams was put on the witness stand at this time out of order for 1 purpose and 1 purpose only, and that was to identify and introduce in the record the letter sent to Senator McCarthy on October 15.

Senator McCARTHY. May I say I don't mind withholding my questioning of Mr. Adams until later. I will ask all the questions at one time.

Senator MUNDT. Very well.

I think the point of the counsel is exactly correct. He was brought in to identify the letter and to read it, and questions that you have to ask him about his attitude toward the situation you can ask him in due course when he becomes a witness.

Are there any other questions you care to ask of Mr. Adams about identifying the letter or whether he did identify it or whether he wrote it?

Senator McCARTHY. I think it is sufficiently identified, Mr. Chairman. This appears to be a copy of the letter that we received.

Senator MUNDT. Without objection, Mr. Adams may step down and be unsworn again, and Mr. Stevens will step back.

TESTIMONY OF HON. ROBERT T. STEVENS, SECRETARY OF THE ARMY—Resumed

Senator McCARTHY. I believe I was questioning Mr. Stevens; was I not?

Senator MUNDT. Yes. Your turn has come. You have 10 minutes.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Stevens, I have before me the letter which was written after Mr. Cohn called to your attention the fact that the personnel file had been stripped, a letter signed by Mr. Adams. I

would like to ask you whether this statement made in the letter is true or not. It says:

At the express direction of the Secretary, therefore, there are forwarded herewith photostats of six documents with accompanying attachments.

Did you and Mr. Adams discuss the stripping of the file? Did you tell him to forward to us the documents which we told him had been removed from the file?

Secretary STEVENS. That letter which you hold in your hand, Senator McCarthy, would indicate that I did. I would have difficulty in recalling the conversation with Mr. Adams, but I presume that I discussed it with him and that this letter resulted.

Senator McCARTHY. You don't remember any conversation with Mr. Adams at any time in regard to the stripping, or whatever word—what word was it—the withdrawal, as Mr. Adams said, of material from the personnel file? You don't recall that at all as of today?

Secretary STEVENS. We were trying to abide by the directives that we work under at all times, Senator McCarthy.

Senator McCARTHY. Did you hear my question, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary STEVENS. And we discussed the application of those Presidential directives to your files.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Secretary, a number of the Senators have raised the question that you are being kept on the stand too long. If you would try to answer the questions—

Secretary STEVENS. I am trying very hard to.

Senator McCARTHY. The question is this, and it is very simple: Now that your memory is refreshed, do you recall discussing with Mr. Adams the removal of material from the Coleman file, keeping in mind that Coleman was the man, the friend of Julius Rosenberg, identified as a member of the Young Communist League, that he had stolen secrets from the radar laboratory. I assume you would consider him a rather important person, perhaps even more important than a private. It seems that your memory should be fairly fresh on that after I refresh it, and I now ask you the simple question, and if you will just answer it we can go on to another subject: Let me repeat, do you now remember whether or not you ever discussed with Mr. Adams the removal of material from Coleman's personnel file before it was given to the committee?

Secretary STEVENS. I do not recall any such conversation.

Senator McCARTHY. Thank you for your answer.

Do you recall ever taking the files in regard to Fort Monmouth personnel before our committee started its investigation?

Secretary STEVENS. Would you restate that, sir, or if I may have the reporter read it?

Senator McCARTHY. Do you recall ever seeing or getting a report from any of your subordinates in regard to certain Fort Monmouth personnel before our committee started its investigation?

Secretary STEVENS. There has been work done by my organization ever since I went into office, Senator McCarthy, affecting all installations as well as Fort Monmouth.

Senator McCARTHY. Would you try to answer the question, Mr. Secretary? Would the reporter read the question to the Secretary?

Senator MUNDT. The reporter will read the question.

(Whereupon, the question referred to was read by the reporter as recorded above.)

Secretary STEVENS. Yes; I recall that, Senator McCarthy.

Senator McCARTHY. Did you either see or get a report from your subordinates in regard to FBI repeated reports on certain personnel in the Fort Monmouth Laboratory?

Secretary STEVENS. I know that we were in very close touch with FBI at all times on Fort Monmouth.

Senator McCARTHY. I am afraid you may have left the impression, Mr. Secretary, that the FBI was derelict in its duties.

Secretary STEVENS. If I did, I wish immediately to correct any such insinuation.

Senator McCARTHY. Good. I am glad you do. We both agree then that they do a good job.

Secretary STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Secretary, I would like to give you a letter, one which was written incidentally before you took office but which was in the file, I understand, all during the time you are in office—I understand it is in the file as of today—from the FBI, pointing out the urgency in connection with certain cases, listing the fact, for example, that Coleman had been in direct connection with espionage agents——

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, Senator McCarthy, I think it only fair to this witness that you first establish the fact by him if such is the fact, that that letter was in his file at the time he came into office and during his tenure of office.

Senator McCARTHY. I think that point is very well taken.

Senator MUNDT. You may proceed, Senator McCarthy.

Senator McCARTHY. Would someone hand to the Secretary this letter?

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. Do you have a point of order, Mr. Welch?

Mr. WELCH. I wish it to be handed first to Mr. Jenkins for him to rule on its materiality.

Senator McCARTHY. May I say, Mr. Jenkins, the reason this is being submitted, before you rule—you may want to read it first.

Mr. Jenkins examined the document referred to:)

Senator McCARTHY. Before counsel advises the Chair, I would like to give him the reason for this in the sequence with the others.

Mr. Counsel, May I give——

Mr. JENKINS. We will be glad to hear you, Senator McCarthy.

Senator MUNDT. Senator McCarthy?

Senator JACKSON. A point of order.

Senator McCARTHY. I think, Mr. Counsel, you might go a step further. I can understand how this would never have come to the Secretary's personal attention. I want to make it clear that in much of the mishandling I don't blame the Secretary personally, because he was only there a short time, but some one was derelict when these repeated warnings from the FBI were ignored.

Again I say, Mr. Secretary, I do not think any one realizes better than I do how busy you have been, and how you couldn't grab everything overnight and take hold of it.

Mr. JENKINS. I entirely agree with the Senator. It does not have to necessarily come to the personal attention of the Secretary of the Army, but those under his command.

Senator JACKSON. May I ask this question? I am a little confused. This is a copy of a letter that is being introduced. I would like to know how it arrived here to the committee, where it came from, and how it came here. This is a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, to General Bolling, back in 1951. How did it get into the hands of the committee?

Mr. JENKINS. It was handed to me, Senator Jackson, by Senator McCarthy, who is making it the basis of the cross-examination of the Secretary of the Army, the purpose of his examination patently being this——

Senator JACKSON. I think it ought to be authenticated.

Mr. JENKINS. I am getting ready to. I hold now on the basis of the copy of this letter, and on the assumption that no party in interest and no counsel would refer to a spurious manufactured document that Senator McCarthy's cross-examination of the Secretary with reference to this letter is wholly competent——

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Jenkins, it is a very simple matter. Did the committee get this from the Army? Was it subpoenaed? Is it from the FBI?

That is the very simple question. How did it come into our possession?

Mr. JENKINS. Which committee, the McCarthy committee or this this investigating committee?

Senator JACKSON. Both.

Mr. JENKINS. It was handed to me just now by Senator McCarthy. That is all I know of it. It is a proper basis for a cross-examination. That is very evident from reading the letter.

Senator JACKSON. I understand, but it can be readily identified whether this was a matter that was subpoenaed from the Army files or whether the Army voluntarily gave it to Senator McCarthy.

Mr. JENKINS. I can have Senator McCarthy put under oath and examine him with reference to that particularly point in keeping with Senator Symington's——

Senator MUNDT. A point of order, Mr. Welch?

Mr. WELCH. I respectfully suggest that that be done. I am a lawyer and the appearance of what purports to be a copy of a letter from J. Edgar Hoover in 1951 addressed to some colonel, is that right?

Mr. JENKINS. A major general.

Mr. WELCH. The mere fact that we have an impressive looking, purported copy of such a letter, doesn't impress an old-time lawyer. I would like to have Mr. J. Edgar Hoover say that he wrote the letter and mailed it. Then we would know what we were dealing with.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Senator McCarthy?

Senator McCARTHY. I want to question the Secretary as to whether or not the original of this and other letters like it are in his file. I want to make it clear that I have gotten neither this letter nor anything else from the FBI.

Mr. WELCH. Where did it come from, then?

Senator MUNDT. The Chair will rule that Senator McCarthy may ask the witness, if he cares to, whether such a letter is there in the files, and as to other investigative agencies, the Chair holds that none of them have to disclose the sources of their information.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I assure you that this purported copy did not come from the Army files, nor does the Senator for a moment suggest that.

Senator McCARTHY. If Mr. Welch is going to say that there is not a copy of this in the Army files, he should be sworn, because that statement is untrue.

Mr. WELCH. I did not say that. I said that this purported copy did not come from the Army files, and you know I am quite right, sir. And I have an absorbing curiosity to know how in the dickens you got hold of it.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Welch? The Chair has the floor.

Senator McCARTHY. May I say——

Senator MUNDT. The Chair has the floor. I will have to advise you again, Mr. Welch, that all investigative agencies in this town operate on the rule that they do not have to disclose the sources of their information. Your absorbing curiosity will have to be satisfied some other way, I am afraid.

Mr. WELCH. By Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Senator MUNDT. Senator McCarthy?

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Stevens, would you look at that letter and tell us, No. 1, whether or not you have ever seen it, or were ever notified of its contents? I think you should read the letter before you answer it.

Secretary STEVENS. I would like to have the advice of counsel first as to whether or not I am at liberty to discuss a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, because I have grave reservations about discussing at all any letter written by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover unless I have his specific approval. I will therefore ask the chairman to give me the opportunity of securing the approval of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover before I discuss any letter purporting to have been written by him, because I think it is a very bad policy to discuss these things without Mr. Hoover's knowing about it.

Senator McCARTHY. Would you like to read it first?

Mr. WELCH. May I add, Mr. Chairman, and I have the letter in my hand, and it is headed "Personal and confidential, via liaison," which seem to me to be rather severe words of a confidential nature. I think Mr. Stevens is quite right in saying that this is a matter that ought to be released by J. Edgar Hoover before we deal with it in this room.

Senator MUNDT. The Chair would agree that if the letter is marked "Personal and confidential," that the contents of the letter should not be revealed without the consent of the sender.

Mr. JENKINS. May I inquire whether or not you desire Mr. Hoover subpoenaed as a witness? I have held, Mr. Chairman, and I repeat, that the contents of the letter form a proper basis for cross-examination of the Secretary of the Army.

I am now inquiring whether or not I am directed or requested to subpoena as a witness Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. I shall do so if the committee, in its discretion, directs it.

Senator SYMINGTON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MUNDT. Senator Symington?

Senator SYMINGTON. Mr. Chairman, there is nobody in this town who has more respect and admiration than I have for Mr. J. Edgar

Hoover. This letter is not signed. I would hope that we did not have to ask Mr. J. Edgar Hoover to come down here and be sworn in as a witness. It seems to me that all that would have to be done to verify whether or not the letter, which is marked "Personal and confidential," so I am informed, via liaison, which presumably means it was delivered by hand, is simply to ask Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. The counsel can do that or anybody else can do that. But you decide, Mr. Chairman, as to whether or not you believe it is in the interest of the security of the United States to have the letter placed in exhibition in this hearing.

Senator MUNDT. I think that is a very good suggestion. I think we all have the highest of respect for J. Edgar Hoover. We know it would not be necessary to get him down and swear him as a witness. His word would be correct whether he had ever written such a letter or not.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I think I would have no objection to that, but first may I have the Secretary read the letter? I don't intend to inquire about the contents if the Chair feels we should not do that, but I would like to have him read the letter and tell us whether or not that is a duplicate of what he has in his file.

If he cannot tell us that, then he can examine the file and tell us, and tell us whether or not this is just one of a sequence of letters from the FBI, complaining about the bad security setup at the Signal Corps laboratories and giving information on certain individuals.

Mr. JENKINS. You do not mean to read the letter aloud, do you?

Senator McCARTHY. No, just to himself.

Senator MUNDT. The Chair holds he can do that without revealing its contents.

Secretary STEVENS. If it meets with the approval of the Chair, I would like to not read the letter until I have Mr. Hoover's personal approval to do so.

Senator McCARTHY. That is ridiculous.

Senator MUNDT. We are not asking you, Mr. Secretary, to read the letter aloud, but simply to read it to yourself and see if you have it in your files yourself.

Secretary STEVENS. I think a personal and confidential letter from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover is something I would like to talk to Mr. Hoover about before I am forced to read it. If Mr. Hoover gives me the permission, I will be glad to read the letter. I will be glad to testify fully with respect to it, to the limit of my ability, but I do not think I ought to be asked to read, to even read at this moment, a letter, personal and confidential, written by J. Edgar Hoover. That just doesn't seem like the right thing to do.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, if a copy of that letter is authentic, and I certainly have no basis upon which to doubt or question it at this time, then the original is in the file of the Secretary of the Army. It would not be in his file had it not been intended that he or some subordinate, someone under his command, read it and familiarize himself with it.

Senator JACKSON. A point of order.

Mr. JENKINS. In the file of the Army.

Senator JACKSON. We are just wasting a lot of time, here. I think that can be settled in the morning when he has time to look at it.

It is a letter, if I understand it, addressed to whom? General Bolling. Who is General Bolling? I assume he was G-2 at that time. I don't know how it automatically follows that it would be in the files of the Secretary of the Army. I assume it is in G-2.

Secretary STEVENS. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. I assume it is in G-2 files.

Secretary STEVENS. That is where it would normally be.

Senator JACKSON. Can't that matter be gone over this evening and come back with a full report in the morning and we can get on with something else?

Senator MUNDT. If the Chair understands the suggestion of Senator Jackson it is that Secretary Stevens have a search made of the G-2 files to see whether or not there is a copy of that letter.

Senator SYMINGTON. May I make a point of order?

Senator MUNDT. I am trying to get the suggestion.

Senator JACKSON. I think you ought to have the G-2 people check it and find out whether the original of the letter that we have before us today is in their files. That is point No. 1. Point No. 2, check and find out whether that letter was called to the personal attention of the Secretary of the Army. Now, if he has no knowledge of it, I assume all questions relating to the Secretary of the Army at this time are not material. Am I correct?

Senator MUNDT. You are exactly correct. They would be immaterial and irrelevant. Senator Symington has a point of order.

Senator SYMINGTON. Mr. Chairman, when I left the National Security Resources Board, there was a coordinated group of people, of which, at that time, as I remember it, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover was the chairman. The Secretary of the Army, since the summer of 1949, does not sit on the National Security Council. He therefore, has no connection with the Central Intelligence Agency or with the Advisory Commission on Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, which reports to the National Security Council are identified with. This letter is marked personal and confidential and is not signed. It is very possible that it is a letter, I do not know because I have not read it, but based on the structure of the executive department of the Government, it is entirely possible that this letter was addressed to General Bolling and is not a letter which is supposed to be shown to the Secretary of the Army. I do not say that is true, but I do say it is possible.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MUNDT. Senator McCarthy?

Senator McCARTHY. May I say I have heard many ridiculous things across the table, but to say that something dealing with the Communist activities of men under the Secretary's command should not be seen by him is the most ridiculous I have ever heard of. Of the letter here, Mr. Chairman, all I ask is that the Secretary look at it so he can search the files and tell us whether or not the original of that letter is in the files.

Senator MUNDT. The Chair is hearing a great many suggestions and of those he has heard, he is persuaded most by the one made by Senator Jackson, which seems to make a considerable degree of sense to the chairman, that the Secretary take enough of a look at the letter so that he will recognize it when he sees it in the files and then have a

search made of the files in G-2 to see whether it was received and report back in the morning. Is that agreeable to the Secretary?

Secretary STEVENS. It is, and all I need to know is the date if someone will give me the date.

Senator MUNDT. And to whom it was addressed. It was addressed to General Bolling.

Secretary STEVENS. I think we can proceed on that basis and start expediting a little bit.

Senator SYMINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I do not know the contents of the letter. I do know it is a letter written to the Intelligence Department of the Army, marked "Personal" and "Confidential" by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

I agree with my colleagues who feel that before the letter is made public property, the approval of the letter should be requested as far as its publication from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Senator MUNDT. The Chair does not understand there is any disposition on the part of anyone to make the contents of the letter public. Is that correct?

Mr. JENKINS. That is correct as far as I am concerned.

Senator SYMINGTON. I don't see why we are wasting all this time on a letter that we do not intend to publish or put in evidence.

Senator MUNDT. The question, as the chairman understands it, is whether this warning allegedly by J. Edgar Hoover to G-2 was ever presented to the Secretary, and I believe the Secretary can find that out and say "Yes" or "No" without disclosing the contents of the letter after he has had a chance to make a search of the files.

Senator McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could have the Secretary just take a little peak at the letter so he would recognize it? If you don't want to read it, Mr. Secretary, if you are afraid that you might get some information——

Senator MUNDT. The Chair understands that the Secretary has already said he can identify the letter if we provide him with the name of the addressee and the date.

Secretary STEVENS. And the date.

Senator MUNDT. He will be able to report in the morning. It is suggested therefore that we discontinue discussion of the letter at this time. We operate on that basis.

Senator McCarthy or Mr. Cohn may proceed on some other points.

Senator McCARTHY. May I ask that the letter remain in the custody of Mr. Jenkins? That is the only copy I have.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to pursue this question a little further without revealing one single thing of a confidential nature. I think the committee is entitled to it.

Mr. Secretary, I am certainly not asking you to reveal any of the contents of this letter. I have read it, and there will be no revelation of the contents of it as far as I am concerned.

If it is a letter from J. Edgar Hoover addressed to Major General Bolling, and if it has to do with security risks in the Army, would or would not the original of that letter, dated January 26, 1951, properly be in the files at the Pentagon in the Intelligence Department?

Secretary STEVENS. I would think that is where it would be, yes, sir.

Mr. JENKINS. Since you became Secretary of the Army, as I understand it, you now have no personal knowledge of this letter. Without having read it, you have no recollection of seeing a letter from Mr. Hoover dated January 26, 1951; is that correct?

Senator MUNDT. The Chair believes that would be a very difficult question for the Secretary to answer without having read the letter.

Mr. JENKINS. Very well.

Senator MUNDT. Undoubtedly he gets many letters from J. Edgar Hoover, and it would be a little bit difficult to know whether he had read one without examining the contents.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Secretary, we understand that you personally cannot see all correspondence but would this letter be there in the Pentagon in the Intelligence Department, available to the Intelligence Department as now operating under you and which has been operating under you since February 4, 1953?

Secretary STEVENS. I would assume so.

Mr. JENKINS. You would assume so?

Secretary STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JENKINS. It would not, Mr. Secretary, be your duty—and I am making a statement of fact—to take this letter and to personally carry out any instructions contained in it, if any there are, but would or not it be the duty of your Intelligence Department, operating under you for the past year or more, to take cognizance of this letter and to do whatever is indicated by the letter; is that correct or not?

Secretary STEVENS. Yes, I would say that is correct, although I would feel much better able to answer your questions if I had read it, which I would prefer not to do, as indicated.

Mr. JENKINS. But Mr. Secretary, are the letters in the Intelligence Department, all the files, data, documents, information, available to you as Secretary of the Army?

Secretary STEVENS. Are they available?

Mr. JENKINS. Yes.

Secretary STEVENS. Sure.

Mr. JENKINS. Do you or not conceive it your duty—your privilege, not your duty but your privilege—to personally acquaint yourself with any facts contained in any documents in the Intelligence Department?

Secretary STEVENS. It would be utterly impossible, Mr. Jenkins, utterly impossible—

Mr. JENKINS. Not your duty.

Secretary STEVENS. That is two and a half years old, that letter, and there are probably several million documents there. I wouldn't have a possibility of knowing about them all.

Mr. JENKINS. Would there be anything improper in you as Secretary going to the Intelligence Department and examining not only this document but any other document that is found there?

Secretary STEVENS. I think in general that is correct. I could conceive of a document being in there that might be personally addressed to somebody that it would not be proper for me to look at.

Mr. JENKINS. Frankly, I think, Mr. Secretary and gentlemen of the committee, that there is nothing wrong in the Secretary reading the letter in its entirety—he is the Secretary of the Army—or any part of it that he sees fit, for the purpose of determining tonight whether or not

the original of it, Mr. Welch and Mr. Secretary, is in the files of the Intelligence Department of the Army, and for that purpose only. Am I correct or not?

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I am a rather simple lawyer, but when I see something——

Mr. JENKINS. You are not under oath.

Mr. WELCH. When I see a letter above the name of J. Edgar Hoover and headed at the top "Personal and confidential," and apparently sent by hand, I am so easily impressed, sir, that when I read those letters I dropped the letter, believing it was improper for me as I believe it was improper for the Senator to have it in his possession or bring it into this courtroom, since I understand it is a breach of the law to disclose any of these confidential matters involving the FBI.

We will find that letter, Mr. Jenkins, if we have to keep 14 colonels up for 14 nights. We will get it if it is there. After we have got it, then you will still have the question of what you are going to do with it.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Welch, that request was based on the Secretary's statement that he saw nothing improper about his examining any record, this or any other record in the Intelligence Department of the Army.

Mr. WELCH. I think that is right, but let's first find if it is there, and that we will do tonight, as I say, if it takes all of us all night to find it. I think that the suggestion from the Senator——

Senator MUNDT. Senator Jackson.

Mr. WELCH. I am so tired, Senator, I was about to say the Senator from the west coast. I think your suggestion, sir, is correct, and I would like now to move on, because I cannot erase from my mind this sense of impropriety in dealing with this letter any further on what I have seen.

Mr. JENKINS. Then it is not necessary for the Secretary to see it further for the purposes of identification.

Mr. WELCH. I think not.

Mr. JENKINS. January 26, 1951.

Mr. WELCH. We have seen it is single spaced, and we have a pretty good idea what it looks like.

Senator MUNDT. I will ask the Secretary this simple question which should let us proceed. Are you quite confident that if you see the letter in question, Mr. Secretary, in the file, you will recognize it as being the same as this copy?

Secretary STEVENS. We will certainly identify any letters from Mr. Hoover on that date. If there are any more, we will bring them along, too.

Senator MUNDT. Very good. Senator McCarthy, will you proceed to some other questioning besides that dealing with the letter?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, on other statement. Apparently the contents of this letter are so involved, so important, so sacred, and carry with them so many implications even of violation of the law, that I respectfully decline Senator McCarthy's request that I personally be the custodian of this letter, and I now in the presence of everybody return it to Senator McCarthy.

Senator MUNDT. Very good. Now, Mr. Cohn or Senator McCarthy, you may proceed with questions which do not deal with the letter.

Senator MCCARTHY. Mr. Secretary, let's forget about this letter for the time being, but let me ask you this question: Have you ever

been told that there are a series of letters in the files of G-2 from the FBI, pointing out the dangerous security risks that are being kept on in the radar laboratories at Fort Monmouth, that those letters referred to individuals who were in contact with members of an espionage ring, some referring to Coleman specifically—I am not referring to any one letter but a series of letters—alerting the Department of the Army to the dangerous situation existing at Fort Monmouth, letters going back over a period of I don't know how many years? If that question is too long, I will try and rephrase it.

Secretary STEVENS. It is too long.

Senator MUNDT. I think you'd better rephrase it. It is pretty long.

Senator McCARTHY. Let me ask you this question, Mr. Secretary. Has it been brought to your attention that there are a series of warnings from the FBI in regard to the situation at Fort Monmouth, and that those warnings were disregarded until the committee started hearings or its investigation?

Secretary STEVENS. No, sir, that last part is not right. We in the Army have been in contact with the FBI in respect to Fort Monmouth over a long period.

Senator McCARTHY. Now——

Secretary STEVENS. I would like to give you the chapter and verse on that, but there again I feel I should have Mr. Hoover's permission to do so.

Senator McCARTHY. Well, if you will just try and answer my question. You say you have been in contact with the FBI?

Secretary STEVENS. That is right.

Senator McCARTHY. I ask you the simple question, in view of the fact that there were no suspensions when we started our investigation, were you warned constantly, and continuously, you and your predecessor, in regard to many of the people who were suspended after we started our investigation?

Secretary STEVENS. There were suspensions before you started, Senator McCarthy, as far as I know and believe.

Senator MUNDT. I don't believe you get the first part of the question. May the Chair again suggest to the Senator if he will ask one question at a time instead of two or three in the same phrase, it would be easier for the Secretary, easier for the committee, and will help to expedite the hearing.

Will you read the question, please?

Senator McCARTHY. Will the Chairman quit browbeating the counsel? I will rephrase it and break it up.

Senator MUNDT. It is very difficult for either the committee or the Secretary to get the points in the same question.

Senator McCARTHY. I think the Chair makes a good point. I think the question may have been too long for the Secretary.

Mr. Secretary, are you aware of the fact that the FBI sent a series of warnings to your Department in regard to the security situation at Fort Monmouth?

Secretary STEVENS. Yes, sir.

Senator McCARTHY. And they named a sizeable number of individuals in the warnings as dangerous to the security, is that correct?

Secretary STEVENS. Yes, but I am not prepared to go into individual cases.

Senator McCARTHY. I don't want you to. But they did give you a list of names of men they considered as dangerous in that secret work, is that correct?

Secretary STEVENS. That is what FBI communications usually deal with.

Senator McCARTHY. Well, now, did they in this case?

Secretary STEVENS. Yes.

Senator McCARTHY. They did?

Secretary STEVENS. Yes.

Senator McCARTHY. Before our investigation started—Mr. Welch, could I have the attention of the Secretary—before our investigation started, how many suspensions were there?

Secretary STEVENS. I think there were six, as I recall it, Senator.

Senator McCARTHY. You said there were six prior to October 14, I believe, is that correct?

Secretary STEVENS. No; I think I said that there were six prior to the start of your official executive hearings on, I think it was, the 8th of October.

Senator McCARTHY. How many before the investigation was started, in other words before we started to call in the witnesses to question how many suspensions?

Senator MUNDT. Give the Secretary the date on that. He may not know when it started.

Senator McCARTHY. Can you give us the date of the first suspension under your regime?

Secretary STEVENS. I think most of those were in September, of the six that I am referring to.

Senator McCARTHY. The first hearing of the Signal Corps, not Fort Monmouth specifically, but the Signal Corps, the first executive session was August 31. You understand that, do you not? Do you know when we started to interview witnesses from the physical area of Fort Monmouth?

Secretary STEVENS. No, I don't.

Senator McCARTHY. You don't?

Secretary STEVENS. No.

Senator MUNDT. The Senator's time has expired. Do we want to have another 10-minute go around? Or do you want a recess?

What is the wish of the committee?

We have been here longer than the customary 2 hours and a half, because we started at 2. Unless there is some objection, I think the Chair would like to suggest that we recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Senator DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, before you recess, let me ask one question. I wanted to ask Senator McCarthy whether he contemplated inserting that FBI letter in the record.

Senator McCARTHY. May I say to Senator Dirksen that would be entirely up to the Chair. I think first we should have established whether or not it was received, whether it is in the files of the Department of the Army.

Senator DIRKSEN. I think the committee then ought to authorize counsel to accept a statement in the form of a deposition without having it sworn, from J. Edgar Hoover, first, as to whether the letter was written, and secondly as to whom it was written, third the date, gen-

erally to identify it and then, of course, I think it would be incumbent upon J. Edgar Hoover to say whether or not, in view of the personal and confidential nature of the letter, whether there is any interdiction on having it made public.

Senator McCARTHY. I wonder if that can be done before we meet tomorrow morning.

Senator MUNDT. Counsel can do that, I am sure, during the evening while the Secretary is trying to determine whether the letter is in the file.

Senator DIRKSEN. Now, Mr. Chairman, would you like to entertain any suggestion about night sessions and Saturday sessions in the interest of expedition?

Senator POTTER. I am glad to see I have someone agreeing with me.

Senator MUNDT. The Chair is willing to meet nights and on Saturday if that will expedite the hearing. As usual, he wishes to have known the desires of the committee which he wishes to have conveyed to him.

Mr. WELCH. I think that is a point on which Mr. Welch and Mr. Jenkins, and Welch, who is 5 years older, would like to be heard. It is pretty hard to prepare your facts today, try them today, and then have an evening session. I think Senator McClellan would not be without interest in a poor trial lawyer that gets awfully tired.

Senator MUNDT. May the Chair inquire whether, in the interest of expedition it is necessary to spend more hours in the hearings, or whether you would prefer or whether Mr. Stevens would prefer, because he has also been subjected to a lot of fatigue, whether you would rather have hearings on Saturday or in the evening.

Mr. WELCH. Hearings on Saturday are equally repulsive because the Chair knows my lovely habit of going back to my home. My own view is, if you put in the number of hours we are putting in you will do about as much good as if you flog your mind when you are tired trying to prove something. You get into wrangles. My observation about night sessions is that my temper is short, and that of other people. I am just opposed as the dickens to night sessions and equally opposed to Saturday sessions. But I have said before, mine is a small voice. If I have to do it, I will hitch up my suspenders one more notch and I will do it, but I hope I don't have to.

Senator MUNDT. We will stand in recess until 10:30 in the morning, but the Chair believes we may have to have both night sessions and Saturday sessions if we do not move more rapidly than we now are.

(Whereupon, at 4:24 p. m., the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 10:30 a. m. the following day, Wednesday, May 5, 1954.)

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